

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a system 100 for monitoring a process. The system 100 includes a sensor 102, a controller 104, and a display 106. The sensor 102 is configured to sense a process parameter and output a signal to the controller 104. The controller 104 is configured to receive the signal from the sensor 102 and output a control signal to the display 106. The display 106 is configured to display the control signal to a user.

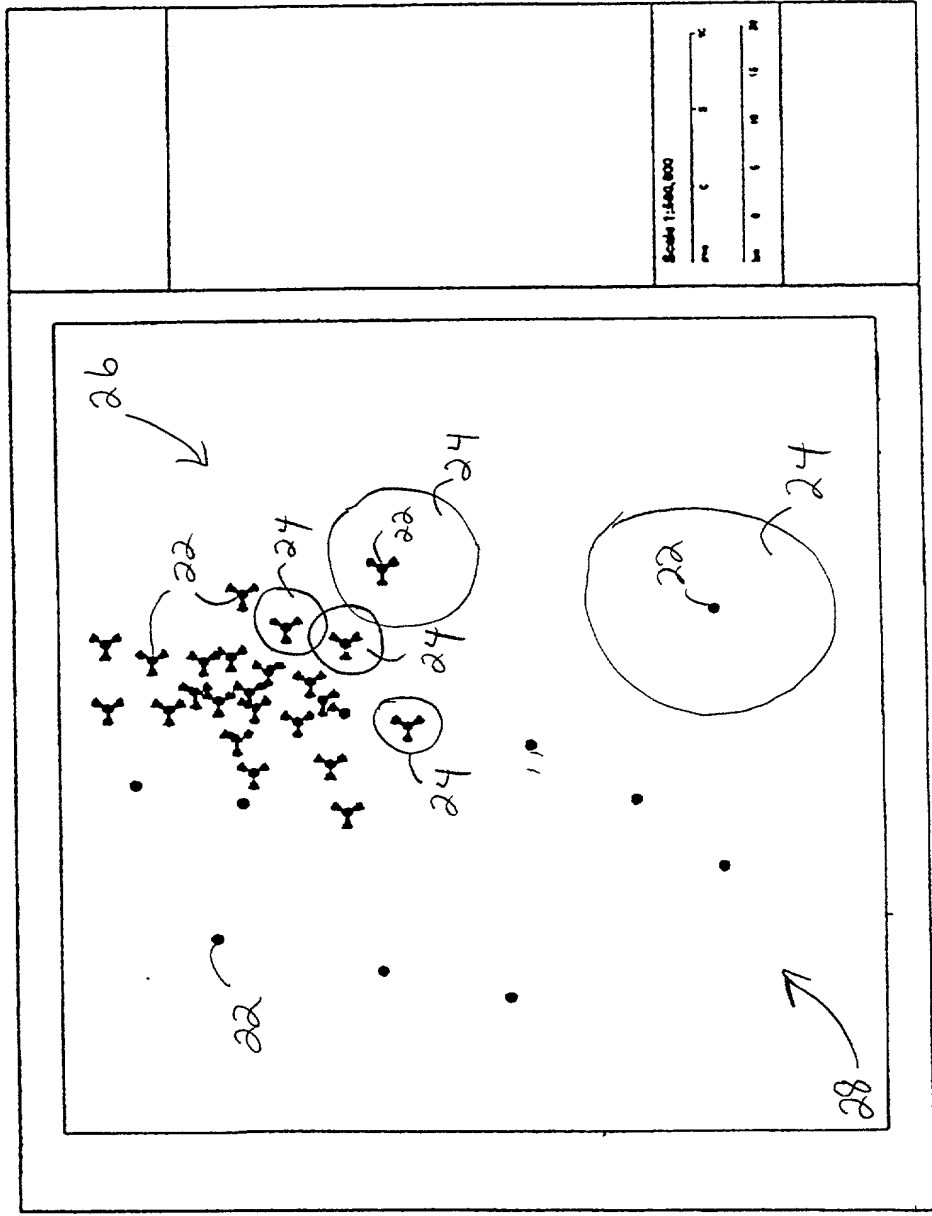
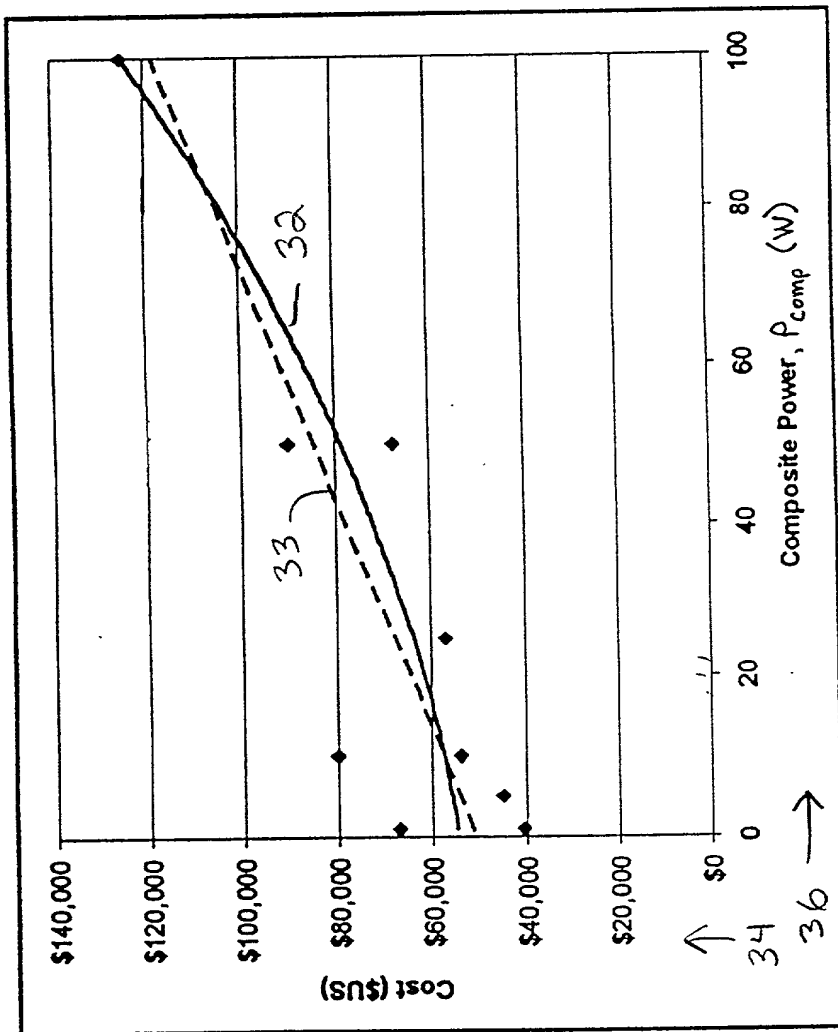


FIG. 1 20

graph showing the relationship between the composite power and the cost of the system. The solid line represents the cost of the system as a function of the composite power, and the dashed line represents the cost of the system as a function of the composite power.



30

FIG. 2

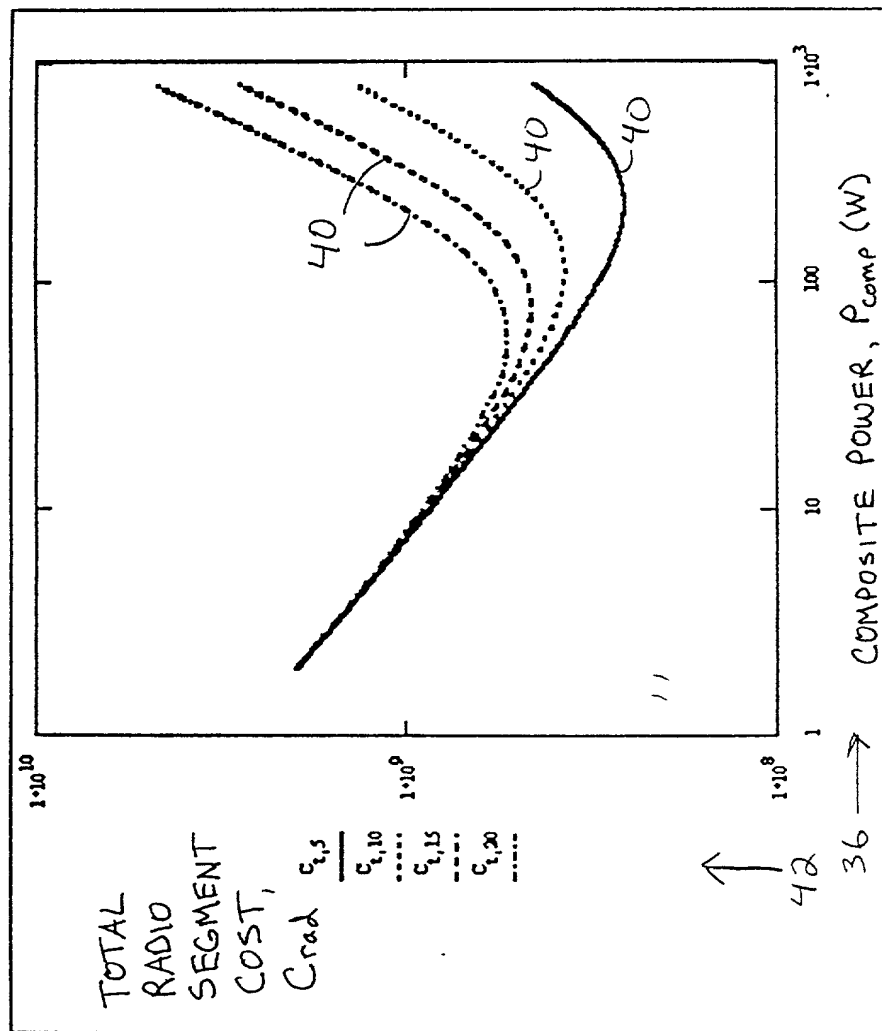


FIG. 3

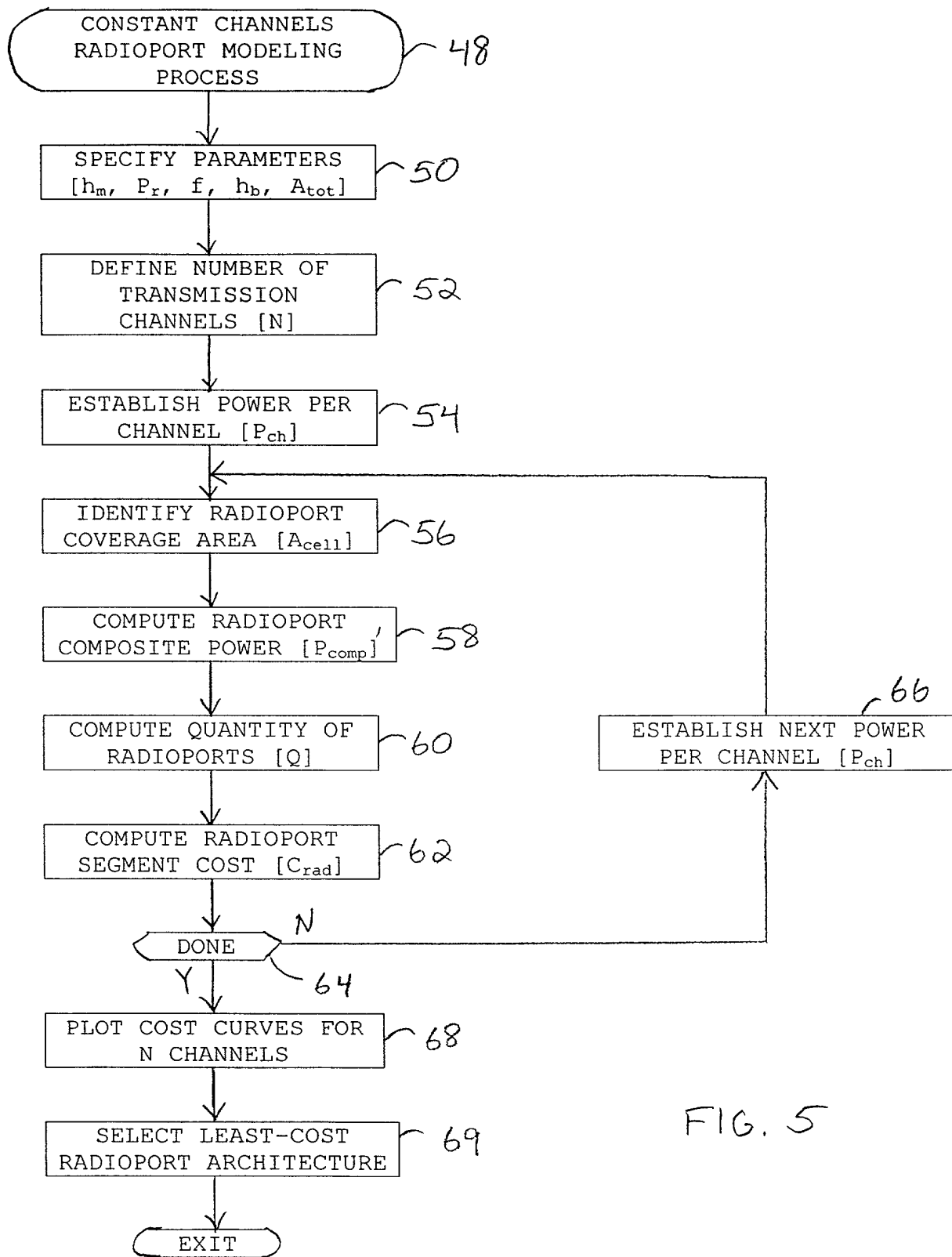


FIG. 5

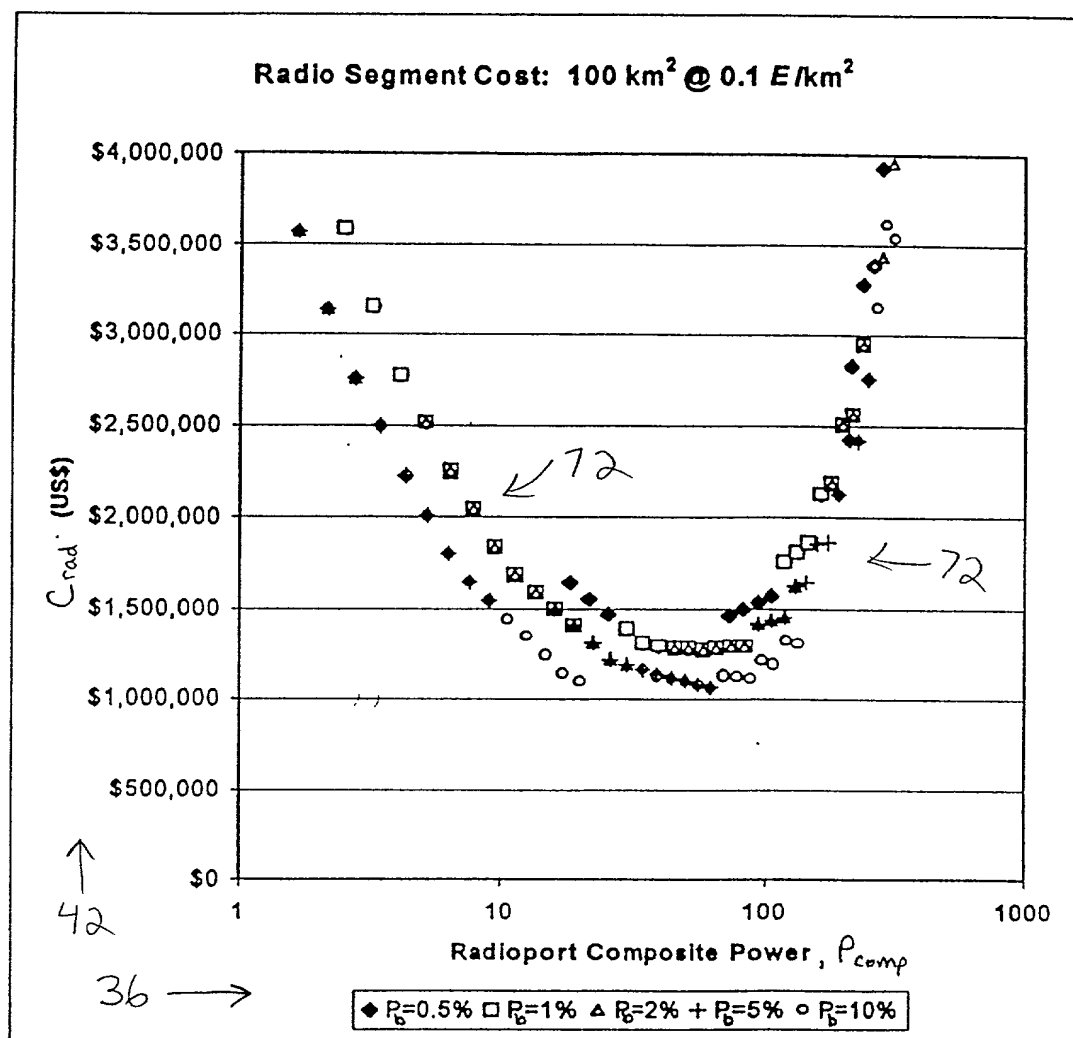


FIG. 6

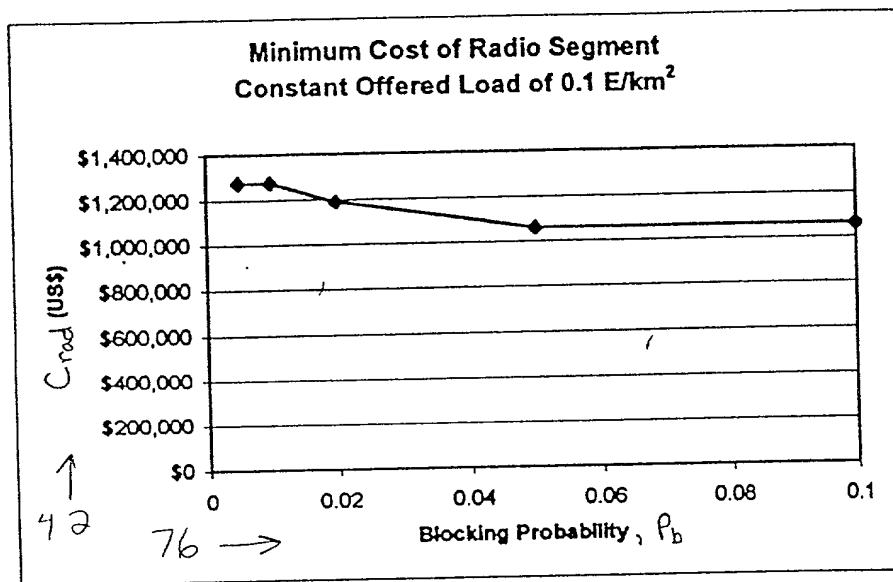


FIG. 7

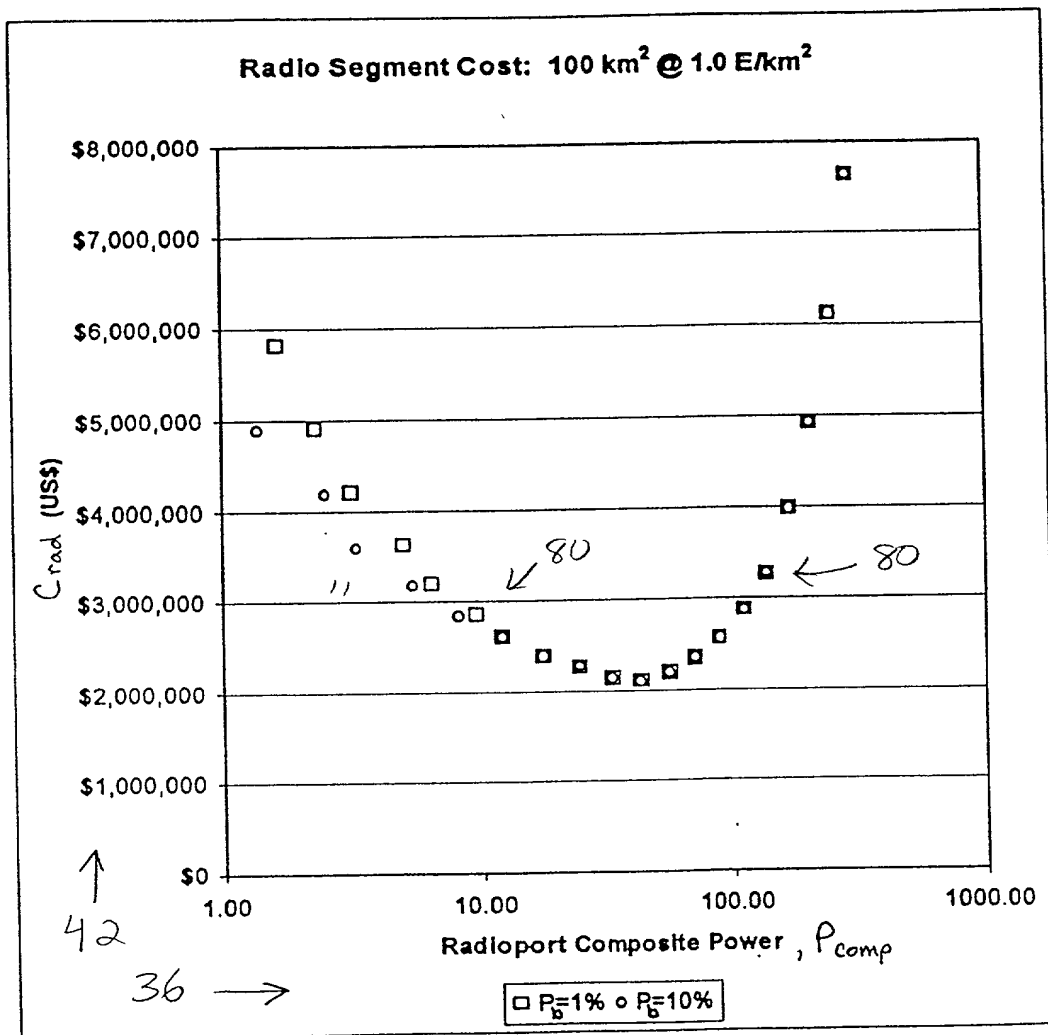


FIG. 8

78

CONSTANT OFFERED LOAD
RADIOPORT MODELING PROCESS 82

SPECIFY PARAMETERS 84
[h_m , P_r , f , h_b , A_{tot} , r , ϵ , P_b]

IDENTIFY RADIOPORT COVERAGE
AREA [A_{cell}] 86

DETERMINE POWER PER CHANNEL
FOR RADIUS, r [P_{ch}] 88

COMPUTE OFFERED LOAD IN
RADIOPORT COVERAGE AREA [E] 90

DETERMINE NUMBER OF
TRANSMISSION CHANNELS [N] 92

COMPUTE RADIOPORT COMPOSITE
POWER [P_{comp}] 94

COMPUTE QUANTITY OF
RADIOPORTS [Q] 96

COMPUTE RADIOPORT SEGMENT
COST [C_{rad}] 98

DONE 100
Y N

PLOT COST CURVE 104

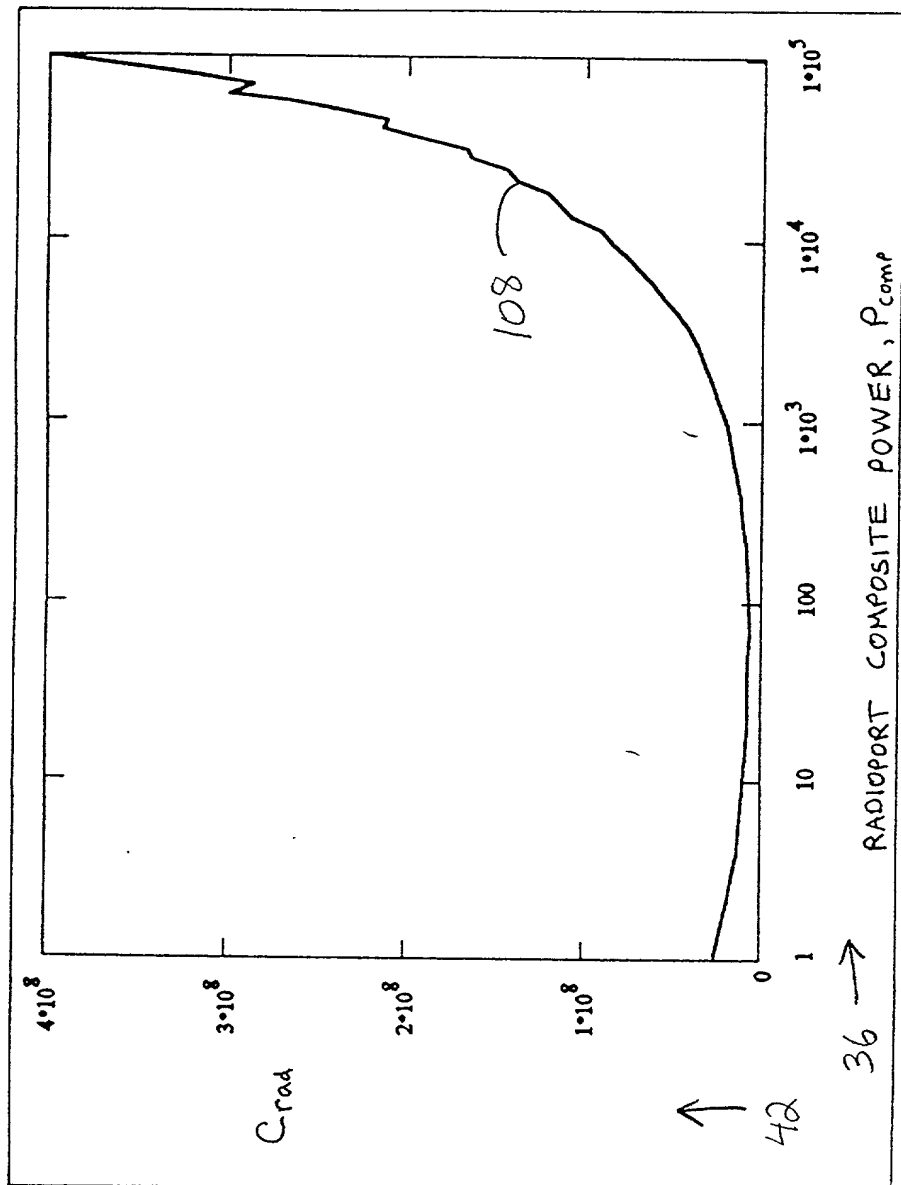
SELECT LEAST COST RADIO
ARCHITECTURE 105

EXIT

INCREMENT
RADIUS 102

FIG. 9

100% of the total power is used in the
 100% of the total power is used in the
 100% of the total power is used in the



106

FIG. 10